## INTERESTING FACTS OF UNCOMMON INTEREST

## others of its way of thinking and hold that the workingsues, as they are, stand little show of accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the thorough or accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the thorough or accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the thorough or accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the through or accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the through or accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the through or accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the through or accurring their desires through the show of accurring their desires through the through the show of accurring their desires through the ballot, but favor links of all the through or all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links of all the through the ballot, but favor links all the through the ballot, but fav SOCIALISTS AND BARBARIANS

Interesting Proposition to Be Laid Before the Coming Great Congress in London tried hard to secure the supreme post of General Master Workman of that organization, but was beaten in the election by Bovereign, the present incumbent.

Lively Lessons Are Ex- | land, Beigium and England were emphat pected-Conclave Will Be Called to Order July 27-Delegates from the United States.

(Copyright, 1896.)

Certain of the Socialists are getting ready to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the barbarians of the earth against the further spread of civilization's hated influences. These Socialists are headed by one E. Belford Bax, who is described as a well-known writer and agitator of the "Social Democratic Ped-eration," and their plan is to be formally placed within the view of the Socialistic orld at the International Socialist Labor Congress, which will convene in London on July 27. Eax will himself formulate his scheine in a long and involved resolution, the gist of which is contained in the follow-

"Considering that the one hope of pro-longing the existence of the present capitalist system lies in the opening up of new territories to commercial and industrial enterprises, the extension of the world mar-ket, the acquirement of fresh sources of cheap labor and the gaining possession of new worlds to capitalize; and, considering that the Socialist must necessarily be opposed to this absorption of the tarbarous forces and the lands occupied by them,
it is assolved that the policy of the Social Democratic party, irrespective of nationality, should be to support and tooke common cause with tarbaric people in their efforts to maintain their independence

efforts to maintain their independence against the raids of European civilization, no matter what the power may be by whom the raid is undertaken."

In order to give this deliverance some practical effect, it is accompanied by a further resolution, creating a standing international commutace, whose members "shall watch excurs" and take such action as shall seem desirable from time to time; thus insurence in a new departure—a sort thus inaugurating a new departure—a sort of "foreign policy" for the Social Demo-cratic party in all countries, regardless

of national interests. At the next congress this committee is to report in detail as to its doings, and make suggestions as to future methods of backing human progress by assisting the yellow iron of China, the brown men of India and Siam, and the blacks of Africa in their fights with the whites. It is hard to forcetel just what form the assistance will take, in case the resolutions pass. Certainly it is not likely that the Socialists will volunteer to take personal part in the bloody combats to occur in future between civilized armies and furbarous hordes since it is one o the cardinal principles of modern Secial-ism not to participate in warfare. They are more likely to seek to help the cause of tarborism by seeding money and arms to the Mandists, the Abyssinians and other uncivilized peoples who are still strong enough to costest the extending influences of the whites and, in this, the Red Flag Brotherhood will only be following the example of Russia in helping to lay the Italians low in their recent African cam-

Whether the resolutions will find favor In the eyes of the congress, time alone car decide. It is certain that there will be strong opposition to their passage; not, perhaps, so much because of objections to the principle involved, as because the uniority will probably feel the scheme would be to costly to undertake just now, and is perhaps impracticable. But think of Bebel, for in-

mpracticable. But think of Breef, for in-stance, making common cause with the wild men of Borneo!

Bax's resolutions are probably the most sensational and radical that will be pre-sented to the coursess, yet they are not likely to stir up balf the row that will be encondered by the differences between AMERICANS WHO WILL TAKE PART The coming congress is the fourth in the new series of such conclaves that was insurated by the Paris congress held in 1839, in a measure incidental to the Exposition Universelle of that year. This was the first of much consequence held after the one that gathered at The Hague in 1872, and which resulted in a spit be-tween the two wings of the agitators; and it was the first hig meeting of socialists after the overthrow of the Paris Commune in 1891 there was a notable socialistic congress in Brussels and another in Zurich

So far these gatherings have been dom-nated by the Marxists, or followers of Kari farx. They are opposed to trade unionism is it is generally understood in the United States, holding that while it may, and often les, miligate evils for the time being, its necesses serve only to put off the final verturning of "the special order" and the stablishment of the socialistic regime, ander which all the ills of mankind are to disappear. It was at the congress of 1889 that the European May day movement for morter nours and the policy of the Social Democratic party of Germany, France, Hol-

gress by only one delegate, named Bushe, gress by only one delegate, named Bushe, who stood for the Socialistic Labor party of the United States. At the Brussels congress the American representation was larger. It included Daniel De Leon, Lucien Samal and George McVey, of New York, all still actively interested in the Socialistic propaganda in this country, and G. R. Hoehn, of Cincinnati, Among the American delegates to the Zurich congress were De Leon and Heins Henryot. This year De Leon will remain at home, but there will be at least three delegates and perhaps more. Matthe w Maguire, of New York, will go for the Socialistic Labor party, Lucien Sanial will the w Magnire, of New York, will go for the Socialistic Labor party. Lucien Sanial will represent the Trade and Labor Alliance and Arthur Keep, the Washington, D. C., Federation of Labor. There has also been some talk that Charles F. Bechtold, of the National Union of Brewery Workmen, Robert Barthels, of the Central Labor Union of Boston, and John Turner, an Englishman, how in America, who is trying to organize the retail clerks into a national union, would also be American delegates, but this is hardly likely, according to be Leon, who is virtually the mouthpiece of the avowed Socialists on this side of the water.

Of all the Socialists now active in the United States, Banded de Leon is perhaps.

United States, Daniel de Leon is, perhaps, the most interesting. He is of foreign blood-probably Belgian, from his ac-cent—and he is a man of highest intellec-

The Most Interesting Socialist in the United States.

tual culture. Ten or twelve years ago,

present notions, he was a professor in Co-umbia College. In certain well-bred so-

lumbia College. In certain well-bred so-cial circles of New York, whose members

are inclined to mental cultivation, he was

in New York. It was the study of the

"Nationalist" propaganda by Edward Bel-lamy that brought forta "Looking Back-ward," and this famous book fascinated De Leon intensely. Shortly after its pub-

cation "the professor," as De Leon was

then known to all his acquaintances, gave up his place at Columbia, openly espoused the Socialistic cause, and became the

editor of a small four page Socialistic sheet, the People, virtually an edition in English of the New York Volks-Zeitung, published by the German Socialist Jonas.

De Leon's present salary is not large, nearly all his acquaintances of the old Columbia College days have descred him, and he has failed in some of his projects

for his own advancement among his preent associates; but he sticks bravely to his text, never faltering for a moment in

his determination to carry the red flag as far as he can. His old title of "pro-

text, never faltering for a moment in

the '80s that he took up with tionalism" and helped form "Circle

ing star. It was some time late in

campaign fund. Of the thousands of pound which it was hoped and expected would be

subscribed, only a paltry £140 was pledged

and several of the most powerful English abor organizations, like the ship builders

and the boter makers, have fallen awa,

the greatest affiliated body of trade union

ists in the world, has declined utterly to

probably devote little time or attention to

British or American trade unionism, but

will be occupied chiefly with the big fight between the Marxists and those who sym-pathize with Domeia Niewenhuis, the great

eader of the Social Democrats of Holland

Seither are British workmen likely to tak

much interest in the congress in spite of the fact that for the last six months such

English Socialists as Edward Aveling, Tom

Maim. James Mawdsley, William Inskip and the other members of the "organizing committee" (to which, by the way, John Burnsdoes not belong) have been frantically

striving to awaken the English toilers t

MARXISTS AND THEIR OPPONENTS

It is the chief aim of the Marxists, among

chom are Bebel. Liebnecht and many other

German Socialists, to bring about the un

ersal adoption by European workingme

of the political plan for the rejuvenation

of society. They hold that there must be no

compromise, that the fight must be mad they deplore the securing of better condi-

tions by trade union methods, since the

upset things at wholesale. The Marxists are especially bitter against Newenbuls, be cause be differs radically with the Marxiar

Theoretically he is as pronounced a So

cialist as any of the Germans, but he be-lieves heartly in the methods of the trade unions, and in production by voluntary co-

operation, rather than by relying wholly opon political and parliamentary work to improve the condition of the people. As he is the chairman of a delegation of from sixty to seventy from Holland, and as he can probably hold his followers

readily be understood. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that he will be

supported by the majority of such Eng-lish delegates as attend, especially those of a liberal trade union tendency.

Among the French, too, Niewenhuls will have many supporters. They will be drawn mostly from the ranks of the Possibilists or Opportunists and the Blanquists. Anti-

or Opportunists and the wanting, even among

the Germans, especially those sympathiz-ing with the Anarchists, who are to be shut out of the coming conclave altogether.

Perhaps this has as much to do with the present very precarious tenure of the Marxian power as anything else, since

Marxian power as anything else, since not only are the most radical Anarchista-those who believe in immediate

those who believe in immediate resort to physical force—the bomb, the torch and the builte—to be excluded, but also those who have outgrown revolutionism and are now

In spite of unuor differences an

claim such amelioration of existing

from the new movement.

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAM.

At the Zurich meeting steps were taken radically to change the nature of the conradically to change the nature of the congress. The earlier gatherings had been Socialistic, pure and simple. No English trade unionists had before attended the congresses, but that year the "New Trade Unionism" of Join Burns was in the ascendancy in Great Britain and he and his fellows saw the words "Political Supremacy," written in irdescent letters just ahead. This brought about the sending of many English delegates to Zurich and it was because of their influence there that London was fixed upon as the location of this year's gathering and the invitations were broadened so as to include Trade were brondened so as to include Trade Unionists as well as Socialists. Since 1893 however, there has been a notable change. The unskilled laborer, who had come to the front in the English labor movement by reason of the Dock Laborers' strike, has lost much of his leading, and Burns, Tom Mann, Ben Tillott, Keir Hardie and the others who had usurped the places of the old time union leaders, are far less prominent figures than they were. The Eng-lish Independent labor party that put these and other men into Parliament, has lost much of its power and most of its legislative

scats.
A) the Cardiff congress of English Trade Unionists, an out-and-out Socialistic plat-form—for the "collective ownership of all means of production and distribution"—was adopted and a committee with John Burns at its head was appointed to raise a stiff

common cause with Gustav Laudauer, the ex-Socialist, now an evolutionary Anarchist, but not a revolutionist, and who proposes to put up as fierce a fight as possible against the indiscriminate exclusion from the congress of these who do not fall in with the Marxists.

The strongest supporters of the Marx

The strongest supporters of the Marxian program, aside from the Germans themselves, will be led by the French faction headed by Jules Guesede, who will offer a resolution that the objects of the labor movement, as Socialists understand it, can be served only by the workers obtaining complete control of political power, the early establishment of the Co-operative commonwealth, and the overturning of all existing governments. The battle royal of the congress will begin as soon as that resolution is presented, and the Social Democrats of Holland will be among its chief opponents. They and the other groups here mentioned will fight for the present concentration of energies in order to bring about the better education of the masses before more radical steps are taken, and about the better education of the masses before more radical steps are taken, and in favor of the workingman's accepting whatever he can get under the present or-der. It is certain that the bitterest ani-mosities will be aroused during the de-bate upon this resolution, and it would not surprise many of the intelligent stunot surprise many of the intelligent stu-dents of the Socialistic movement on both sides of the Atlantic, should the re-sult be the expulsion of the minerity faction, whichever that shall prove to be. This would, of course, result in a permanent

ized pation except Turkey" will be present. The attendance, it is expected, will aggre gate about 500.

## STEEL STORAGE TANKS.

They Are Rapidly Taking the Place of Wooden Elevators.

Steel storage tooks for grain are rapidly taking the place throughout the country of the old wooden elevators, and premain tunes are used to carvey the grain from the place of storage to the mill.

trom the phace of storage to the min-whiterestromer; it was wheelest in carrows over bridges between the buildings or through underground tunnels.

The proper storage of grain for milling purposes has for many years been a clos-tion of the first importance to millers and mill owners. Fire was the are destroying element most directed and the execution of element most dreaded and the erection of

element most dreaded and the erection of wooden elevators for storage purposes, near the mills are stry increased the first state of the milks, and in consequence the item of insurance was by no means a smailtone.

The erection of circuit steel storage tanks or time for relim, in plifter of the old wooden structure, only these way with all danger from fire but it is claimed that it preserves the grain for an indefinite period of time and also makes impossible the presence of welvils or other vermin so destructive to grain in storage. There being no inframmable material used in the being no inflammable material used in the construction of these steel tanks there is no construction of these steel tanks there is no need for insurance, and unil men claim that within six or seven years the saving on insurance alone will more than pay for the first cost of construction. Two of these steel storage tanks are now in operation at Toledo, Onio, where they have proved even a greater success than was anticipated. With the air-tight steel tank taking the

pince of the old fashioned elevator, comes the new method of handling the grain. The steel bins are connected with the mill by immense steel tubes, and air pressure by immense steel tubes, and air pressure moves the grain as it is needed from the storage tank to the mill. The sys-tem could not be put in operation with the old-style elevator, but the tubes are now in practical operation at Connersyille, Ind. The machinery used in this research. The machinery used in this pneumatic system is extremely simple in construc-tion and requires very little power to operate it. By a system of air currents the grain is taken from the storage tanks the grain is taken from the on a current of air exactly as a ch on a current of air exactly as a ch on a current of air exactly as a ch

on a current of hir exactly as a chip of wood is carried by a stream of water. The air corrent is changed by manipulating two vaives, one causing a blast, the other a suction. A vaive in the tank is opened, allowing the grain to enter the pipe or tube When that valve is closed another at the end of the tube within the mill is opened, and the grain falls into a re-

through in putting the grain into the air tight storage tanks. It is first taken into the mill, then put into the receiving bins and by pneumatic pressure forced through the tubes into the tanks. The introduc-tion of air-tight storage tanks and the pneumatic system of transferring the grain practically revolutionizes the manstorage and milling, and befor ong will probably be introduced int the big grain depots throughout the country.

NOT MUCH MONEY IN MUSIC.

ome Famous Compositions Which Were Originally Sold for a Song. Chember's Journal.

Handel, had it not been for his oratorios, and his operatic speculations, would have lived and dled as poor as the proverbial church mouse. Walsh, his publisher, paid him pitiful prices for his operas. For at least eleven of these works he received no least eleven of these works be received no more than 25 guineas each, and the largest sum he was ever paid was only £105, which be got for "Alexander's Fear

prices that the composer's works did not sell. On the contrary, they always found a ready market and proved a great source of profit to the publisher. From the procerus of his first opera, "Rinksto," is gish netted a profit of over £1,500, whereupot Handel jocularly remarked to the sider. Well, you shall compose the next opera and I will publish it." Handel, as everybody knows, lost a forture in trying to establish Italian opera in London, and, although he subsequently more than re-copped himself by its oratorios, it was not the authinter but the unblic whom it the publisher, but the public, who put it

in his power to do this.

Even when we come down to the time of Mozart we do not find that the claim of the brain-worker to a fair wage had been rec brain-worker to a fair wage had been recog-nized. It almost staggers one to recall the fact that "Don Glovanni" brought to its composer no more than £20. For "The Magic Plute" he was paid 100 ducats, and yet the manager of the theater at which the opera was first produced made a fortune out of it. No wonder Mozart had to be laid in a pauper's grave, the very site

of which is unknown to this day.

Schubert fared even worse. Some of his magnificent songs sold for less than a shilling, and at his decease it was difficult to raise enough money to bury him. Haydn's income would today be deemed small by a player in the theater orribestra. small by a player in the theater orchestra. 'estate' was almost a minu quantity. Weber, who died almost seventy years ago, received less than £800 in all for his "Freischutz," one of the most pop-ular operas ever written, while from his five other operas he made only £1,000 alto-getter. By "The Bohemian Girt" Baife gained less than £1,500, although the "Marble Halls" ballad in that very popular work put some £3,000 into the poor of the publishers.

erolutionists or theoretical Anarchists.
With these latter Klewenhuls professes strong sympathy, and so do those among the cultured young German Socialists who have imbibed the teachings of Ibsen and Founded a Modern Science. Harvey was the pioneer of modern sur-gery; discovering, as he did, the circutation of the blood, he laid the foundations of the

## AGAINST LIGHTNING'S HARM

'you will never know it' if you are struck by lightning has been put out of countenance by the invention of a newer and more substantial solace to feeling that fear lightning. This new comfort is that you can protect yourself from light-ning so as never to be struck at all. Under the old regime, if you were struck you would never know it, so sudden would be death; but how much better it is to be assured that you positively cannot be struck at all.

Some very peculiar circulars—"crank" circulars they might have been called—were mailed to prominent business bouses a few days ago. It was after the 8t. Louis tornado and while the spring lightning was frolicking around with havoc to like.

The circulars inveed all who might read

The circulars invæel all who might read to call at a certain place and get themselves insured against tornado and lightning. It would cost them little, and the advantage would be too great to mention. But the genius who sent out the circulars was not a gatherer together of money. In a foot note he explained his "lightning protection" process. And many who read followed it out without going through with the preliminary of making this Columbus of lightning a professional call. There was a deal of crankism in it, but also a lot that was good.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

It is well known that the human body is a great conductor of lightning. The electric spark that escapes from a cloud charged with electricity files downward and is attracted by anything that is kin to it. Nothing is such a conductor as the human frame. It has been calculated a lightning space of the conductor section. lightning is very vivid, that it would be

| Fiber Suits that Keep a Man Safe In a Storm While Traveling Open Roads

of a mattress. The big, soft cushions nov so fashionable are good protectors, and when a storm is raging the prudent man careful of his life, will lie upon his divan with pillows all around him, and ease his electric conditions by taking a nap. When

electric conditions by taking a map. When the body is quiet there is much less danger from lightning stroke.

The ways of insuring a man against be-ing struck by electricity in the open are unique. The first of these is by clothing him-self in a paper suit. This was made of a fiber pulp, and can be made to look exactly like any other suit of clothes. Paper is a very poor conductor, and the man dressed in a paper suit could almost defy the natin a paper suit could almost defy the nat-ural desire which lightning has for him.

ural desire which lightning has for him.

This is particularly the case if a hat of paper fiber or pulp is worn. Inside this should be placed a piece of newspaper; and inside the clothing should also be laid a newspaper or two. Even without the paper suit the newspaper is a good protection.

It is important to note that the first protection a man would take against fear is the best one in this instance. Alcoholic drink in his stomach a man can look at lightning with a good alcoholic drink in his stomach a man can look at lightning with a something born of confidence.

People who are very afraid of lightning can carry a looking-glass in the pocket over the heart; and if wooden shoes are

feetly safe in a sharp electric thunderstorm Hats that Act as Non-is in a feather bed or seated upon one end conductors -Place Looking Glass Over Heart and Wooden Shoes on Your Feet.

resistance that the lightning becomes broken up in the efforts to get through the air. The wind affects it, too, And when it teaches the ground it is a long zigzag streak of light that is as beautiful as it is

in touches the ground it is a long zig-zag streak of light that is as beautiful as it is fatal. In this wavering downward course it is attracted to all anings that conduct it ensily.

Many people who are in constant fear of lightning stuff their clothing with straw to a certain extent. If they are cycling through an open country, and are certain a storm is coming up, and if they cannot tarry for it to go by, they put a layer of straw—a non-tonductor—in their clothing, and speed along confident of no harm.

Theoretically a man should wear a lightning rod in his hat if he would escape being struck. This would work in many cases, but there would be a fatality once out of three times, and the fatal stroke would kill—dead! Not shock, but actually kill, burning the man to a char.

The theory of a lightning rod is a sharp point which shall aftract the lightning. The lightning runs along the rod, down the side of the house and is lost in the ground.

the fighting runs and is lost in the ground. In looking for a place to hit, the lightning stroke found something. As the lightning runs down the rod the house is scorehed by the line of fire, and sometimes quite injured; but nothing to what it would have been if that lightning stroke would have been if that lightning stroke would have

jured; but nothing to what it would have been if that lightning stroke would have distributed itself evenly all over the roof. If a man were to act on this principle and should stick a lightning roof in his hat, the lightning would be attracted by it and would pass along the rod into the man's hat and so down the apine—a decidedly unpleasant experience for him. The way to offset this would be to wrap the rod in straw and bury the end in the earth. The supersemative lightning man would have to take up his standstill in an open field, near water. If possible. He would attach the lightning rod to his hat and poke it down his clothes, connecting the lower end with the sheet of water. Thus fixed for a storm, he could dery a stroke. This was tried, with dummy men-scarecrows in the field—and worked very well. It "saved the lives" of two of the scarecrows, but "killed" the third to the extent of ripping off his coat and burning his framework. The theory is good, but even lightning dreaders hate to try it upon themselves. PAPER SUITS.

The nice little document that insured against lightning, by paper suits, invited all men to dress in paper, and many are trying it. It is certainly a good thing for summer excursions, and when you hear the thunder roll and see the first vivid flash in the air, run to your baggage and get your newspaper and put it around you.

Those who have watched lightning say it rans round and round upon the ground digging little holes and tearing up the ground. It is a pretty sight, if you can get the news to enjoy it. Many recole are ground. It is a pretty sight if you can get the nerve to enjoy it. Many people are made deathly sick by lightning. This is not fear. This is tecause the electricity in the air immediately preceding flashes of lightning has acted upon the nerves. The result is that trembling feeling consequent upon what is called "turning the stomach." The electricity of these atmospheric dis-The electricity of these atmospheric dis-turbances does really turn the stemach, throwing many people into a shiver. Strictly speaking, this is not fear. When such peo-ple feel like rushing into a closed room and lighting the gas or the candles they are unconsciously acting in a highly scientific

these atmospheric disturbances will find it highly beneficial to sit in a lighted room with the windows closed.

A man who loves to watch the lightning in the fields, but whose wife endures tor-ture during his excursions into the storm. dresses up habitually in paper linings, and with wooden soles to his shoes and a looking glass in his pocket, goes forth and executes dances of triumgh, while she observes him from her point of vantage, a window.

Next thing there will be insurance companies that covariance contains that the covariance contains that the covariance contains the covariance c

panies that guarantee you that you will never be struck. But look out for them!



"Dressed in Fiber, with Wooden Shoes, He Defies Lightning."

one chance in a thousand if a man were not struck under the right conditi If, during a storm, he were to sit near a metal fireplace be would almost certainly get a fatal shock; or if he were to sit uper gilt furniture or near large house plants

worn they need not fear the lightning as A STRAW PROTECTOR.

Lightning, when it leaves the clouds is one big spark. If it were to descend in that original form it would come down like a falling star. But it has a lone way to travel, and the air offers to it so

There will be a saving clause somewhere that requires you always to dress up in newspapers and sleep in feathers.

EAGLE ATTACKS A GIRL. Her Screams Bring Her Father, Who

Saves Her Eyesight.

New York Sun.

The following story is vouched for by Charles Shriner, chief protector for the New Jersey fish and game commission, Garret Van Dien, the carctaker of the clubbouse of the Ocean Park Association, at Cedar Pond, about tweaty miles from Paterson, N. J., captured a bald eagle last week N. J., captured a bade eagle last week which measured eight feet from tip to tip. Accompanie by hisseven-year-old daughter, he had taken a walk on the mountain, and was returning through the woods to the clubhouse. It was growing dark. The clubhouse. It was growing dark. The child became separated from her father, who suddenly was made aware of her ab-sence by her screams "Papa! papa!" she cried, "come quick;

Vs pecking at my eyes."

Van Dien ran to her assistance. To his ent, he saw her defending her self against the vigarous attack of a big bird which was pecking at her. At his ap-proach the bird fluttered away a short distance. He ran after it, but the bird, instead of taking to flight, hobble I along the ground. He, hewever, was mable to overtake it, and so began to stone it. One of the stones tookeffect, an i the bird was partly stunned. Van Dien hurried up to it, and was abou take hold of it, when it regained its

feet and turned savagely upon him.

He retreated, and picking up another stane, once more toppled the bird over.

This time he was able to get a firm hold on the bird, but as soon as it came out of its comalose state it attacked him furious ly with beak and claws. Van Dien, how ever, stuck to his prize and succeeded after a hard fight, in grasping both legs in one hand and its neck in the other. He then carried it to the clubhouse and it up in the stable. The child had not

left wing was broken, which accounted for its not taking to flight when pursued Van Dien has built a cage for his prize Its wounded wing is healing. After re-fusing food for several days, it now sub-mits to be fed and is becoming accustomed to captivity.

Germs Live Thousands of Years.
We sometimes think it is wonderful that germs should retain their vitalite during the cold or severe winter, but what are we to think when told that they will live under any conditions for 2,000 years? Germs found in dust in the cracks of the interior of the pyramids, which have been scaled up since the time of the Pharmons, grow and go through their various transformations when they come in contact with the proper elements.—Exchange,

"What is this mental poise that women talk so much about nowadays?"
"It is being able to kerk at caterpillars without feeling them ora wilegall over you."
—Chicago Record.

WHY PERSIA IS PEACEFUL. Mohammedans Are Not as Aggressive There as They Are Elsewhere. Edinburgh Scotsman.

mications from Persia explain the remarkable quietude of the people, and the absence of the usual attempts at ricting and assassination, not withstanding the vio

lent removal of the late shah.

For more than a generation there has been in Persia little or none of the Mohammedan fanaticism which is at present foredoomin the more orthodox rule of the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah form of Islam, which prevails in Persia and in North India abe, is, considered a dangerous heresy by all other Molammedans. The Persian Multanids and Moollas are few in number and even they are not unaffected by the growing Soon belief, which saturates Persian litera-ture and is really a form of Hindu panthe

Bishop Stuart, the Edinburgh citizen, who has given his later years to continuing the works of Henry Martyn and Dr. Bruce at Isphan and Julfa, as well as at Yezd and Kerman, finds the people open to the in-fluence of medical missions and schools. What the Soofi mysticism began, in sapping the tenets of Islam, has of late been cou tinged to an even wider scale by the Babi faith, which is held intensely, though secretly, by about 1,000,000 of the people. All Babis are friendly to Christians. Islam is rapidly losing its hold on Persia.

Occasionally, when the church mission-aries seem too openly active, the past Moollas try to excite the mob to terrify the converts, but they treat the bishop and his colleagues with profound respect, as their fathers treated Henry Martyn at Shiraz Six converts from Islam have recently been baptized in Julia alone, in spite of the legal death penuity, and they are most effective agents among their kindred and countrymen

The large colony of Armenians in Julfa

prosper and advance in culture, sending out representatives to Calcutta, Pombay, and the chief trading centers of southern Asia. Bishop Stuart finds them willing condictors, so that situgether Persia for the time presents a striking contrast to Turkey. The Euglish mission in Persia gained a hold on the gratitude of the people in the famine of 1871-2, when Brace and Gordon were the only men who saved the people, hat the earlier Sir John Malcolm and Martyn are not for-





